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TOPEKA, KANSAS, FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 30, 1894.

TWENTY-SECOND YEAR.

A DIFFERENT STORY.

Breckinridge Makes Miss Pollard No Innocent.

She Seemed to Know a Great Deal He Said.

NO RESISTANCE MADE.

He Made Arrangements on the Train

To Meet Her at Sarah Guest's in Lexington.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 30.—There was an audience awaiting the second appearance of Col. Breckinridge on the witness stand today when interest in him and what he would have to say was more intense than that of any of the audiences he had ever faced before.

Foremost in it sat the plaintiff and her elderly companion, Mrs. Liles, back of them in double rows, the lawyers in the case, and also Mrs. Breckinridge, the son to whom the defendant had referred in affectionate terms while detailing the members of his family yesterday. Further legend were two long rows of newspaper men and spectators waiting to transfer to paper the different attitudes of the courageous witness and then the ranks of spectators, most of them men.

No time was lost in calling the witness to the stand, and then Mr. Butterworth handed to the work basket which held Miss Pollard in its second wife, and which Pollard said he had given her with innumerable words. He recognized it.

"My wife was a Miss DeShay. She died in Aug., 1882," he said. "I last saw the basket in my room on H street. I have not reflected upon it since. The statement made by the [redacted] was that when I left Washington after the session of Congress, when I left her in a house in the living room, I gave her the basket then with affectionate words. I did not go to Miss Pollard's house that night. I did not then, nor ever, in the hectic or the fever, give her the basket again. I did not give her the basket under any circumstances."

The voice of Col. Breckinridge, as he now sat in his son's soft chair and measured up carefully, cut in here and there through the testimony of the day just as Miss Pollard was sitting very straight in her chair with her eyes fixed sharply upon him, her dimmed eyes reflecting entirely to his next seat, who sat between Miss Pollard and the lawyer.

Mr. Butterworth then asked: "When did you first learn that the basket was in the possession of the plaintiff?"

Col. Breckinridge: "I learned a day or two before the trial that a basket was in her possession. What basket it was, I did know, but did I have any knowledge what the basket was used? It was probably at the trial."

"Have you any knowledge how this basket got into her possession?"

"I learned it from personal knowledge how the basket came into her possession, not did I remove it with any knowledge or consent of my wife or of my part?"

The Vice in search of a

Mr. Butterworth then asked: "When did you first learn that she was pregnant on that occasion by you?"

"That was in the summer of 1887, when she first told me of her pregnancy."

"Did she tell you the result of it?"

"Her information to me was that it had been a legitimate marriage, not an improper marriage, that it had occurred with her mother's knowledge, under her mother's supervision; that it was through her mother that less of her character had been avoided and secretly concealed."

During this passage, Miss Pollard's friends had great trouble in preventing her from making an outcry. Mr. Butterworth continued:

"How often did you see the plaintiff in the fall of '88?"

"Occasionally, but not often. I saw her on one occasion."

She Came to Washington.

"The plaintiff has said that it was on account of your importunities that she came to Washington. How was that?"

"Did everything I could to prevent her, and the court, impressively, and prevent an open breach and scandal?"

"Where did you first learn of her purpose of coming to Washington?" Mr. Butterworth inquired.

"To Lexington," replied the witness.

"From whom?"

"From the plaintiff."

"What was that?"

"About the third or fourth week in August."

"Up to this time had there been a suggestion of your improper relations?" asked Mr. Butterworth.

"None, whatever."

"He said that he had seen her occasionally in the course of his stay for the election and some speeches, but I did not make a speech myself. I walked back to Sarah Guest's and found the plaintiff there. There was to be an election the next Monday and there was some feeling on both sides."

"Had you made an arrangement to go to Sarah Guest's as the plaintiff said?"

"Was there any resistance, or protestation on her part against what was done there?"

"None, whatever. We merely carried out the arrangement made on the train. She preferred to remain in the house and avoid any risks or impositions. It might be inconvenient to answer. I returned the next night, Sunday, with some uncertainty whether I would find her there as she had said. If she had slipped away without risk to the house of her grandfather or uncle, she would do so. I found her there, however, as she said she had not dared to take the risk of going away by daylight. I remained until about 10 o'clock that night."

"Was there any reference to Rhodes?"

"I cannot recall any. Possibly there was in those two evenings."

"Did you see her Monday morning?"

"I did not."

"What was there in her conduct or appearance to indicate that she was not a matured young woman?"

"Nothing, whatever. She was a fully developed young woman, with nothing to indicate that she was not experienced in the relations of the sexes."

"Was anything ever said about her being seduced by you, or as it has been said here that she seduced you?"

This question stirred a laugh at which Judge Bradley looked up from his writing and raised shrugs.

"As to this," said Col. Breckinridge, smiling in an embarrassed way, "of course nothing was said. Nor until the filing of this suit was anything ever said to the effect that I had seduced her physically or otherwise."

The witness said that from that time until he met her with other school girls of the Sayre Institute in Lexington, the next October, he had not seen or heard of Mrs. Pollard. "The two old ladies with whom she boards I don't," he added, "were perfectly proper, most estimable and respected persons. If the plaintiff received any aid in her flight, I know nothing of it. It was not I."

"Did you pay the plaintiff anything when you parted from her at Sarah Guest's?"

"I cannot tell the word pay," replied the colonel, considerably. "I paid the expenses at Sarah Guest's and presented her with a sum, not very large, but enough to pay her travelling expenses."

He described in a general way his movements in the year 1888 until he met Miss Pollard in August or September, asserting that he had no knowledge of where she had been or the reason for her absence.

"Did you meet Miss Pollard after that first meeting in the fall of 1888, I mean properly, in assignation?" asked Mr. Butterworth.

"On the 11th of October I met her in a house in Cincinnati. She came from the western part of the state and I from the east. I met her at the Grand Central depot and went to Mr. Ross's house where we were sometime. I went out on business and returning after dinner remained several hours. I returned to Lexington in the morning and she went there by another train."

Gov. Norton Notified.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 30.—Gov. W. J. Norton has received a telegram from Speer on Crisp declining the appointment to the Senate on the ground that party considerations forced him to remain in his present position of speaker of the national house of representatives.

STANDPIPE BURSTS.

PEORIA, Ill., the Scene of an unusual and fatal accident.

* PEORIA, Ill., March 30.—One of the immense standpipes of the Peoria Water company collapsed to-day with a deafening crash heard in all portions of the city. The pipe has been leaking for a number of days and to-day five men were set to work to repair it.

Without a sign or warning the bottom section burst and the steel structure immediately collapsed. There were a number of school children playing close by and many of them with some of the workmen, were hurled a distance by the force of the water.

Frank Hogan, aged 14, was instantly killed and several companions sustained injuries which may result fatally. Three of the water company people were badly hurt, while two others were gashed and presumed to be under the wreck.

Two houses were completely wrecked by the force of the water, while a half a dozen others were blown from their foundations and badly damaged. The total estimated loss of life and property is \$10,000.

The accident caused the wildest excitement throughout the city and the place was soon thronged with spectators. The work of rescue was being carried on by the police and ambulance crews and the fire department.

Sounds of哀號.

Among the injured are:

Walter Anderson, shoulder broken.

Ulysses Caldwell, leg broken in four places and will have to be amputated.

Charles Littlefield, internal injuries, which may prove fatal.

Rolin King, head badly cut.

Charles Needham, internal injuries.

Bertha Norman, head cut and badly bruised.

John Kennedy, internal injuries.

Three employees of the Peoria water company, names cannot be secured, seriously injured.

The stand pipe was 120 feet high and 20 feet in diameter, built of steel plate three quarter of an inch thick, and was supplied from a thirty million gallon reservoir, three miles back on the bluff, giving it a tremendous pressure. The recent cold snap and subsequent thaw had sprung the pipes and caused leaks.

When the lower burst the spectators were hauled from their feet and carried along with the rush of water. Many of the children, although carried a considerable distance, escaped unharmed. The scene of the accident, which is one of the most aristocratic portions of the city, is swimming in the water and presents a most desolate appearance.

AN OPEN LETTER.

To Major J. K. Dillman.

Two years ago the contest for the nomination for representative in the Tenth district was largely influenced by the state printer fight. It should not be. The material interests of the citizens of far more importance than the office of state printer and a man should be nominated who can best serve the city without being hampered with the other right.

To avoid this, I will suggest that as soon as possible the candidates for the state printer should be nominated. After my return to Lexington from Nicholville, our relative ways remained, and I met her at the same house as before in the election of July 1884. It was after the election in which she was thrown from her horse.

"Had you made an arrangement to go to Sarah Guest's as the plaintiff said?"

"Was there any resistance, or protestation on her part against what was done there?"

"None, whatever. We merely carried out the arrangement made on the train. She preferred to remain in the house and avoid any risks or impositions. It might be inconvenient to answer. I returned the next night, Sunday, with some uncertainty whether I would find her there as she had said. If she had slipped away without risk to the house of her grandfather or uncle, she would do so. I found her there, however, as she said she had not dared to take the risk of going away by daylight. I remained until about 10 o'clock that night."

"Stop there," interrupted Mr. Butter-

GEN. COXEY RETURNS.

The Leader of the On to Washington Marchers,

Again at the Head of His Column of Enthusiasts.

A BRIGHT SPRING DAY

For the Start of the Army from Columbiana.

Pitiful Condition of Frye's Bummers When Rescued.

COLUMBIANA, Ohio, March 30.—Sights were heard all over the Commonwealth camp soon after dawn. There was the promise of plenty to eat, warm quarters and a brilliant morning. The country where the camp was established was at one time the experimental laboratory of the notorious Johnston, the patented a process of gas manufacture from crude oil. Described for years, the sudden heat of the many camp fires made his adopted home.

A crowd of nearly 300 idle men have congregated at the Southern Pacific depot all day and state that it is their intention to join Frye's army. Savvy of these new recruits have thrown up good jobs to join the movement.

Mayor Paschall purchased several hundred pounds of bacon and a wagon load of bread and provisions, which is being used to feed the invading army. It is a problem how long the army will remain a here.

The Southern Pacific agrees to furnish free of all cost the train of ten coaches with which to transport the men over the International & Great Northern road to Anatola.

In order that Gov. Hoge may have a personal experience with the men whom he terms his pets, arrangements are in progress between Mayor Paschall and General Manager Campbell of the International & Great Northern looking to the removal of the army from this city over that road to Longview, where the men will be transferred to the Texas & Pacific and sent to St. Louis over that line and the Iron Mountain.

TWO HORSES BURNED.

Two Barns Destroyed by Fire and Another Partially.

The fire at midnight last night was a disastrous one. Two horses were burned to death and two barns were destroyed and another barn partially.

The alarm was turned on from boy 45 at 11:30. The first fire was in the barn owned by Dr. W. A. McCord at 1235 Lane street. The fire had completely destroyed the barn before the firemen arrived and had spread to the barn across the alley at 1237 Lincoln street and 1237 Lincoln, the former owned by A. C. Elder.

Mr. McCord's barn and contents were totally destroyed. The contents included two horses, one a valuable animal belonging to C. M. McNulty, valued at \$1000. Mr. McCord's carriage and harness were also burned. The barn was insured for \$300 and the contents for \$200.

Mr. Elder's barn was also destroyed. The barn at 1237 Lincoln was partially saved. The total damage to all of the property is estimated at \$1200.

The fire is thought to be of incendiary origin. Mr. McCord says he left the barn securely locked, but when the fire was first discovered the doors were standing open.

No warrant has been issued as yet.

IS IT THE EXPANSION?

Tramps are becoming ominously numerous about Shorey and the Rock Island round house. A party of a dozen or more tramps are ravaging the entire neighborhood with nothing to sell—chiefly trunks. The articles were all new and some were of fine quality, while others were medium or cheap. One man bought a pair of \$2 that he could not have purchased otherwise for less than \$8. If the collector did not have something the customer wanted, he would volunteer to go out and get anything wanted.

POLITICS IN THE COURT.

Interesting "trap" between the Columbia Supreme Court and Interior Court.

DETROIT, Mich., March 30.—Judge Tait, in his own motion quashed the injunction issued by Judge Allen against Barnes and Mulline of the fire and police board.

As Glynn and Allen are contestants judges it is a question of course.

LATER.—The council for the local loan obtained from the supreme court a writ of prohibition, restraining Glynn from acting in the matter at all.

H. B. Ripley returned from Webster today. The mayor yesterday issued the measure enabling him to contract for building its mill of brick, etc.

Dress and business suits \$20 and \$25.

ALBION & M. M. CO.,

619 Kansas Avenue.

40 lbs. Best Granulated.....\$1.00

1 lb. Choice Tea.....\$1.00

1 gal. Best Syrup.....\$1.00

1 gal. Pure Cider Vinegar.....\$1.00

12 lbs. Carolina Rice.....\$1.00

1 lb. Pure Baking Powder.....\$1.00

2 Bottles Bluing.....\$1.00

1 Stick Table Salt.....\$1.00

1 Bottle Lemon Extract.....\$1.00

8 Bars Best Laundry Soap.....\$1.00

6 lbs. Hotted Oats.....\$1.00

2 lbs. Best Soda Crackers.....\$1.00